Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864. NUMBER 77.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"Issues of the Campaign."

"SHALL THE NORTH VOTE FOR A DISUNION PEACE?"

Chicago Tribune Campaign Document, No. 2.

We have issued, and are now prepared to furnish, a sixteen page pamphlet entitled "Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North Vote for a Disunion Peace?" This document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War?—The Rebellion at its Last Gasp—The Great Issue—Nation's Union Platform Adopted at Baltimore, June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 29, 1864—The Meaning for the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolution—"The Basis of the Federal States"—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace in Secession—Secretary Benjamin's Letter—All Central Confederation that the South still have Disunion or Nothing—General Grant on the War—His Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne—George H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of Settling the Rebellion by Peace—Mr. Pendleton a Strict States' Right Man—Mr. Pendleton says the People cannot Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish Slavery—General Barnard's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

This comprehensive document, embracing the platforms of both parties, the letters of Gen. McClellan, General Grant and Secretary Benjamin, and many other documents of vital interest, which are not found in any similar publication, will be

Sent by Express at Two Dollars Per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere. Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

One Hundred Thousand Copies Already Sold.

WE CAN NOW FILL ORDERS THE SAME DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED.

The TRIBUNE compilation of some of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, in which responses is given to extracts from the reports of the Chicago Times, is having an immense circulation, and ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold. It gives the essence of the treasonable utterances of

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Synders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser light of the Bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye opener to the infidelity of the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every loyal Voter.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, speedily.

Among Our Boys to the Army. $2.1

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

SIX CAMPAIGN SONGS.

ADAPTED TO FAMILIAR TUNES.

How McClellan Took Manassas!
The Rallying Song.
Stand by Our Brave Boys Fighting in the Field.
The Young Napoleon (?)
Our Course is Onward Ever.
The American Flag.

The above are issued on a single sheet, suitable for use at Union Meetings, Barbecues, &c., &c., at $1 50 per hundred. $12 per thousand. No orders less than one hundred.

TRIBUNE CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE SEAT.

A dispatch was received yesterday from C. G. Wicker, Esq., at Springfield stating that the seats of this district on Sept. 1st, following for the fifty per cent reduction, was 1,816. From this are to be deducted, of course, credits from that time to date. The credits, however, are not as large as they should be and still leave much work to be done. Enlistments must be hurried or we shall have the draft upon us before we are aware. Field quarters was very irregular, but filled a slight advance on the opening price. An effort of the bulls to raise up prices on the strength of Corcoran's eccentricities on the Rio Grande, failed. The figures touched during the day were as follows: Opening, 225, 225½, 226½, 226½, 226½, 226¼, closing at 225½.

From Gen. Grant's army there is nothing of interest except the continued arrival of reinforcements. The cavalry force which went in pursuit of the cattle raiders surprised them while slaughtering their plunder, recovered a portion of the cattle, and took 700 of the packers prisoners.

A large force of 30,000 men is said to have recently concentrated at Morganza, La., supposed in part or Gen. Granger's troops, lately acting against Mobile. A later dispatch announces that the main body has already left, destination unknown; perhaps to reinforce Sherman, perhaps to operate against the expedition fitting out at Jackson under Forrest & Co.

The individual arrested at Indianapolis and supposed to be the lutetier Quantrell, turns out to be somewhat coarser. The latter has been identified out of a deserving victim.

The slight spirit awakening to the demands of the political crisis, is so manifest that we will ensure the defeat of McClellan even in his birth place. The Union League has closed and dedicated a magnificent hall, and will hold meetings every evening until after election. The city is contained a lesson for Chicago.

The Manchester (Eng.) Examiner copies the following curious paragraph from the Montrose (Scottish) Review, without comment: "We heard from a quarter quite reliable that the Earl of Airlie, who has gone to the United States, carries with him the views of the Government on the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Confederacy as a medium of communication with the British Government."

We have later news from Europe by the arrival of two steamers. Money matters in England are disturbed, and there are signs of a panic. American securities continue in demand in Germany at a still further advance. The Bank of England has advanced its rates of discount to nine per cent. Garibaldi is rumored to be on the point of resigning the kingdom of Italy. The health of the Emperor of France is reported unsatisfactory.

The Peace Democrats in the West having undertaken to make fun of General Clay Smith's jocular remark that he would bet $500,000 that Lincoln would be re-elected, the general has perfected arrangements to make the bet good. "A day or two ago he forwarded to the parties in the West, who have been attempting to ridicule the matter, an offer to put up immediately, in any responsible banking house, $50,000 on the proposed bet, the whole of it to be forfeited if Lincoln's majority were not put up before the election. Now let us see what those Lobelville gentlemen have to say to this business-like exhibition of faith in Lincoln. Will a half million scare off the Belmont party?

A brilliant fall campaign is said to be preparing in the Potomac army. Works are being strengthened, recruits arriving, fortifications planning, cavalry completing, Grant confident, and activity everywhere.

The return has come in from the Presidential election.

The votes of 7,500 soldiers in the State of Minnesota, have been taken and forwarded in sealed envelopes to the Secretary of State, St. Paul. The vote is expected to stand: For Lincoln, 1,000; McClellan, 6. The soldiers were composed of Sioux warriors and conscripts. Well done! we say to the veterans. An approximate Copperhead who went up to electioneers, was hustled out of the fort by such prompt measures as could bring to bear in the circumstances in close proximity to the enemy.

Both places yesterday in Dover.

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864. NUMBER 77.

THE OPERATIONS IN MOBILE BAY.

Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

How the Forts and the Ram Tennessee Were Captured—Farragut's Pilot—Interesting Particulars.

The Army and Navy Journal for this week contains the complete official report of Admiral Farragut of the operations in Mobile Bay, with the plan illustrated with very interesting diagrams explanatory of the different positions of the fleet during the action. We copy the material parts of this interesting document:

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, }
MOBILE BAY, August 19, 1864. }

SIR: I had the honor to forward the Department on the evening of the 5th instant, a report of my entrance into Mobile Bay on that morning, the day, and which, though brief, contained all the principal facts of the attack. Notwithstanding the loss of life particularly on this ship, and the terrible disaster to the Tecumseh, the result of the fight was a glorious victory; and I have reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under my command, for it has never been my fortune to command a force that behaved better and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance, but there is a cool, steady coolness of bodies of men, especially so carefully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more than discipline to overcome.

THE ENEMY'S PLANS.

Preliminary to a report of the action of the 5th, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the previous plans in connection with Generals Canby and Granger on the sea coast. I had an interview with these officers on board the Hartford, on the spoons of m. steam ship Clinton Morgan and Gaines, at which it was agreed that Gen. Canby would send all the troops he could spare to co-operate with the fleet. Circumstances soon obliged Gen. Canby to inform me that he could not detach a sufficient number to rest Fort Morgan, and he reply, I suggested that Gaines should be the first invested, dragging to raise a force in the Southwest west to protect the landing of the troops, and then Morgan in the rear of the fort, and I assigned Lieut.-Commander Bedrault, of the Octorara, to that duty.

On the 1st instant General Granger visited me again on the Hartford. In the meantime the Tecumseh had been lowered at Pensacola, and Capt. Craven informed me that he would be ready in four days for any service. We, therefore, fixed upon the 4th instant as the day for landing the troops, and my entrance into the bay, but owing to delays mentioned in Capt. Jenkins's communication to me, the attack was postponed to the following day, per, however, to my mortification, was up to the time, and the troops actually landed on Dauphin Island.

THE ATTACK.

Preliminary to my entrance, I had arranged with Captain Purcell Dayton, who exhibited through out that coolness and ability for which he has been long known, to lash the vessels in the two lines, I mean the vessels of the first division, dogging to raise a force in the Southwest west to protect the landing of the troops, and then Morgan in the rear of the fort, and I assigned Lieut.-Commander Bedrault, of the Octorara, to that duty.

On the 1st instant General Granger visited me again on the Hartford. In the meantime the Tecumseh had been lowered at Pensacola, and Capt. Craven informed me that he would be ready in four days for any service. We, therefore, fixed upon the 4th instant as the day for landing the troops, and my entrance into the bay, but owing to delays mentioned in Capt. Jenkins's communication to me, the attack was postponed to the following day, per, however, to my mortification, was up to the time, and the troops actually landed on Dauphin Island.

Preliminary to a report of the action of the 5th, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the previous plans in connection with Generals Canby and Granger on the sea coast. I had an interview with these officers on board the Hartford, on the spoons of m. steam ship Clinton Morgan and Gaines, at which it was agreed that Gen. Canby would send all the troops he could spare to co-operate with the fleet. Circumstances soon obliged Gen. Canby to inform me that he could not detach a sufficient number to rest Fort Morgan, and he reply, I suggested that Gaines should be the first invested, drag

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

Rules for Clubs.

The Presidential campaign of 1864 is now open. Every patriotic citizen will labor unceasingly to elect the Union National and State tickets. To do this is to save the nation; to fail, is to yield all we hold dear, to the Copperhead allies of the rebellion. Such a fearful calamity can—it must be averted. No agency can do more for the Union cause than the delivery of enlightening speeches, than the Chicago Tribune. We offer the Campaign Weekly Tribune to the Union men of this and adjoining States at the following rates, and hope our friends will at once make up clubs:

Subscribers			Sept. 15 to Nov. 15—		
Postpaid	at	$	each	$	1.25
5	"	"	"	"	5.00
10	"	"	"	"	10.00
20	"	"	"	"	20.00
30	"	"	Oct. 1st to Nov. 15—	"	5.25
50	"	"	"	"	8.50
100	"	"	"	"	16.00
125	"	"	"	"	18.00

Copies will, in all cases, be sent for the weeks intervening named in the card. Union men of the West, will you not at once order a package for distribution in your respective neighborhoods. Address, with cash in advance,

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

READ, READ, READ!

WASHINGTON HUNT'S RESOLUTION AS PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the best welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

WASHINGTON HUNT'S RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the best welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

We think some of our Democratic friends are in danger of forgetting their own platform. They will be obliged to us, therefore, for keeping the first resolution of their party creed standing a few days, and giving it an occasional insertion in a conspicuous place "till after election." We accordingly print Washington Hunt's resolution as it was introduced in the Chicago Convention, and the same resolution as it was adopted by the Convention. The place where the words "inviolate maintaining the national unity," were stricken out by the Convention is for convenience marked by two brackets. Will our Democratic friends tell us why these words were stricken out? Don't all speak at once.

WHY THE PEOPLE WANT MR. LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln should be elected President of the United States for the following, among a host of other reasons:

1. He is emphatically a man of the people, the most Democratic President we have ever had. Born to toil, he sympathizes with the toiling millions. Partaking of lowly birth, he could not if he would, and would not if he could, be an aristocrat. So long as he is in the White House the poor as well as the rich can visit the President and be heard. He represents the dignity and intelligence of free Northern labor, as against the pretensions and impositions of aristocracy in whatever form.

2. He is an honest man. His enemies bring no charge against his political or personal integrity. Yet, while honest he is not fanatical, but makes the largest allowance for all who differ from him, and makes even his own convictions yield to what manifests itself as the convictions of the majority of the people. Thus his honesty is saved from bigotry, and he stands peculiarly as the servant of the whole people.

3. He is an able man. Through all his plain and homely simplicity appears a sagacity that grapples on equal terms with the ablest intellects, and moves on undismayed to the consummation of the most momentous events of any age. Leather needs a polish. Rubies require a setting. But the true diamond needs none. If Mr. Lincoln were polished we might doubt whether his polish had not imposed him upon us for more than he is really worth. He was aristocratic we might inquire whether he had not mistaken his assumption for ability. But being honest, plain Abraham Lincoln we know in whom we have believed.

4. He has administered the Government more satisfactorily to the people during the past four years than any of his predecessors since Washington have done. This is proven by the unprecedented unanimity with which the Union delegates from all parts of the country recommended him by acclamation and by the great approach to unanimity with which the loyal press support him. No rival candidate was even proposed in the convention which nominated him. Every delegate had come either prepared by his own convictions or pledged by his constituents, to nominate Mr. Lincoln. To charge that corruption could produce such unanimity, is to suppose that the whole loyal portion of the American people can be bribed; for the primary conventions at which the delegates were appointed who nominated him, were open to all who were true to the Union, without other distinction of party. The fact that Mr. Lincoln had no rival in a convention so chosen, is the highest proof that his administration was satisfactory, in the main, to all who love the Union.

5. He has been true to his oath to maintain the Union, endeavoring at first, by his friendly inaugural and other peaceful declarations of the most kind and forbearing nature, to win back the rebels to their allegiance by upeaceful means if possible, and failing in those he has invoked the military strength of the nation to suppress the rebellion, as by the Constitution he of right was bound to do.

6. He has, under the providence of God, been reasonably successful, and even gloriously successful in the aggregate of his efforts to maintain the Union, having, with a celerity unprecedented in history, compressed, within four years, an extent and magnitude of military achievements never before performed within a twenty years, having reduced a rebellion of unprecedented magnitude to one of dimensions no greater than that of many rebellions which have been triumphantly suppressed, and diminished its area, three-fourths, and its armies from a million of fighting men to little over a hundred thousand. The problem is, what can a President who has whipped three-fourths of a rebellion in three years do in four.

7. In his military appointments he has been so liberal that not the shadow of a charge of political favoritism has ever been rested against him. Of the first two hundred and thirty generals appointed, two hundred were Democrats, and the armies and navies have very largely been commanded by Democratic officers. No officer of the government has ever been removed for Democracy, merely however outspoken or positive. Hunter, Phelps and Fremont were, however, removed for too anti-slavery measures.

By these means and by the general wisdom of his administration the latter has at all times received the support of all who were prepared to support the *Government*. It would had proven him a traitor had he received the support of any others.

8. He has committed no infraction of the constitution. The right to suspension of the habeas corpus during a time of rebellion when the public safety required it, is constitutional and liberal to them, instead of being oppressive. His efforts to aid the people of the reconstructed States, where a majority are still disloyal, to establish the nucleus of a State Government, has been dictated by the purest and most patriotic motives. The standard that he desires such embryo States to vote for him until Congress has recognized them as States, is dictated by his own prudence. He only desires that they shall be the means of mitigating the rigors of military law, which must otherwise control the reconquered States until a majority of their people shall have returned to their loyalty.

THE BIG SNAKE AGAIN.

It is gratifying to observe that in the gas-deficient light on the Big Outside between the Potomac and Rappahannock, much is developing which, as published on account of the enemy, the Union and Imperial troops kept on their own side of the river, while the other commanding parties fought promiscuously on American or American soil. No consensus has been developed for "Status" between Mr Seward and Brooks as Pitney or the latter's good ex-friend Wood—the latter has not yet come to the front with a proposition by reason of the proximity of the forces of the two nations. It will be time enough to settle all questions growing out of French intervention in Mexico, when the acquiescent Government of the United States get ready to take them up, or when they are forced from the map by Southern rule. Meanwhile it would be no tendency many proclivities to have a war which would fill all subalterns with glee, and display a degree of courage to the Southern armies second only to that which would inspire them if the Democratic party should triumph at the coming Presidential election.

Spain Agricultural Fairs.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan State Agricultural Fair opens at Kalamazoo this morning, and will continue until Friday night. It promises to be very fully attended. Every preparation has been made to render it an exhibition in no respect inferior to any of its predecessors, and one that shall be every way worthy of the State, and the great agricultural and mechanical interests there to be represented. The Ladies' S. tilers' Aid Society, ever mindful of the wants of our sick and wounded heroes, will hold a fair at the same time on the ground. The enterprising loyal citizens of Kalamazoo have built a hall for the reception of the goods and donations that may be made to the Sanitary Fair. We trust that a large sum will be realized for this most benefi cent charity.

IOWA.

The Annual Fair of the Iowa State Agricultural Society will be held at Burlington this year, commencing on Tuesday, September 27, and closing on Saturday. The officers of the Society have been using unusual efforts during the season to make this Fair a success beyond precedent, and we trust their efforts will be rewarded by a prompt and generous response by the farmers, artisans and merchants of the State. The premium list is very large, and embraces almost every article of farm and household economy. The hotels at Burlington, unlike others we could name nearer home, have fixed their charges at moderate rates, the highest charge being but $2 per day.

Contracts in writing have been perfected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Burlington and Missouri river, and the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota railroad companies, to transport visitors over their lines to and from the Fair at half fare.

The Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad Company will also extend the same facilities to persons visiting the Fair, as other railroads in the State.

All stock, implements and articles intended for exhibition will be carried free to and from the Fair, provided the same has been exhibited and has not been sold. Exhibitors can procure the necessary certificates on application to the Secretary.

We shall give full reports of these Fairs.

Terrible Losses of the Rebel Army near Atlanta.

We have in the Chattanooga *Rebel*, published at Griffin, Ga., some account of the battle of Peach Tree Creek, the first of the engagements in the vicinity of Atlanta. The rebel correspondent says:

My limited observation of what transpired then confirms me to the operations of this, Scott's, and Gen. Pratt's entire brigades, of Loring's division. Our steps were marked with blood—our march was strewn with dead and wounded. Of this brigade—numbering perhaps, one thousand—there were killed and wounded three hundred and ninety. One company of the 55th Alabama went into the action with four officers and thirty-six men, and came out with only six men. Another that went in with two officers and thirty men came out with only three men. Of those left behind, all were either killed or so desperately wounded as to be unable to walk. There were none captured who were not disabled. Featherstone's brigade suffered a loss of one-half, lacking one man. It lost, I think, six hundred and two, aggregate.

This is the first rebel account we have seen of the tremendous slaughter of their army about Atlanta.

The Rebels Cheering for McClellan.

The fact that the rebels in front of our lines at Petersburg cheered when they heard of the nomination of McClellan, has been denied by the Copperheads. The following which we find in the Philadelphia *Press* fixes the matter beyond contradiction:

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, 9TH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, September 3, 1864.
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.

To THE Editor of the *Press*:

SIR: I give you the following as one of the occurrences in front of Petersburg:

The news of the Democratic nominations was received here on the 30 inst. The usual action of little Napoleon (meaning the contestment or enthusiasm among the soldiers) became manifest, not among the officers of the New York regiments; they are very cautious of such things. Probably they are ashamed.

While the Chicago Convention was in session the rebels took interest in the doings of said Convention. They continually annoyed our pickets to exchange papers. On the night of the 29th inst., (being satisfied that McClellan was nominated, at about 9 o'clock the rebels sprang suddenly upon their works almost along the entire front of the line (a nearly twelve miles long,) and gave three cheers for McClellan.

Our men were perfectly thunderstruck. In a moment or two our true Union Boys also sprang upon their works and gave three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, and both sides kept it up for some time. When the cheering was going on, no firing of any kind was done; each side was too much engaged cheering their favorite. This affair has made thousands of votes for Mr. Lincoln. You will find our two McClellan men in the extreme front about Petersburg.

Every word of the above is true, as thousands will bear testimony.

What the Soldiers say.

MOUNVILLE, ST. JO CO., MICHIGAN, Sept 16, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

SIRS—Enclosed find extract of a letter from one of McClellan's soldiers, who has been in every engagement in which the gallant 5th Michigan veteran volunteer infantry has participated, since it went to the field to *compromise* with traitors. You are at liberty to publish it. Yours for the Union,

THOS. WADE, JR. P. M.

"The army is jubilant over our recent victories at Atlanta and Mobile. A great many seem to think that one more big fight will end the war. Only send Grant the men, and the war will end before winter. In the meantime, there is a subject that tends to relieve the monotony—that is politics. There is a great interest manifested by the soldiers as to who shall next hold the reins of Government. The merits of party are daily discussed in the army, but we are confident that Old Abe is the man.

McClellan has been denounced by me as a traitor and a scoundrel, for allowing himself to be the tool of such an infamous, miserable, disgusting, low lived crew, as the Copperhead fuels on of the Democratic party."

Important Decision of the Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 6TH DIST., ILL.,
JOLIET, Sept. 17, 1864.

Editors of Chicago Tribune:

There was received from the Provost Marshal General the following dispatch, which, if you will give publicity to, may set at rest in the minds of the public a question of importance, viz.:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1864.

Capt. A. Lenzworth, Provost Marshal 6th District of Illinois:

A resident of a subdistrict out of the draft may enlist as a substitute. (Signed) J. B. FRY.

Very respectfully,

A. LENZWORTH,
Capt and Prov. Mar. 6th Dist. Illinois.

The War of the Roses.

The contest in New York between the two factions of the Copperheads, is gaining daily in bitter intensity. The *World, Journal of Commerce* and *Express*, read lectures to the *News*, Ben Wood's paper, and the *Neurotortorts* thus:

The editors of the three daily papers in this city now in the McClellan interest, support three different candidates for President in the next Presidential election. The *World* bowwows for Lincoln, Hamlin and Abolitionism, the *Journal of Commerce* for Jeff and Everett; and the *Journal of Commerce* for Breckinridge and Lane, and justified the disruption of the National Convention, because the majority refused to adopt a platform which suited its views.

The same editors now making common cause against the Democratic platform, was upon the *News* and its editor because it refuses to support a nominee who spurns the platform upon which he was nominated.

About Peace.

[From the Cobalt (Georgia), Sept. 16th.]

God knows, we desire our country's peace. We have never said or done aught, willingly, to put off the glad day one second. It is our conviction, that if it had come a year ago last May, that we cannot have peace without Government. The war, in argument, is the southern synonym of peace, found an empire on the basis of slavery for labor, must be fought out until either the laboring men or their lords succumb. In the "muscles" go do they will be trampled on; if the aristocrats, they may become reconciled to the Church's doctrine of the equality of men, and agree to pay wages to those who work for them.

Three years ago we opposed the only peace that was offered to us—honorable, enthusiastic, because it was the disruption of the Union, the dishonor of our flag, the extinction of our nation, and the beginning of perpetual anarchy and war. To-day the aspect of the question is not changed, except in the results of military operations that have occurred. The same peace is offered now that was offered then, and there are manifold reasons for not accepting it now over and above those that forbade its acceptance then. The basis of the peace now proposed in the South is the disruption of the States—not merely North, but South. The people of each State throughout the entire Union. The matter is thus stated in the Richmond *Dispatch* of August 31st:

"Whenever a treaty of peace shall be made, it must be done solely on the basis of the entire independence and sovereignty of the several States. That must be preliminary to, and cause for a subject of negotiation. The Confederate Government has no idea of the reconstruction of the Union of old belonging in any one of the States shall be formed, of which as published on account of the enemy, the Union and Imperial troops kept on their own side of the river, while the other commanding parties fought promiscuously on American or American soil. No consensus has been developed for "Status" between Mr Seward and Brooks as Pitney or the latter's good ex-friend Wood—the latter has not yet come to the front with a proposition by reason of the proximity of the forces of the two nations. It will be time enough to settle all questions growing out of French intervention in Mexico, when the acquiescent Government of the United States get ready to take them up, or when they are forced from the map by Southern rule. Meanwhile it would be no tendency many proclivities to have a war which would fill all subalterns with glee, and display a degree of courage to the

THE DRAFT.

Quotas of Illinois.

Important Report of Adjutant General Fuller.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1st, 1864.

His Excellency Governor Yates:

On the first day of February last I had the honor to submit my report showing, among other things, that the total quotas of three years volunteers assigned to this State prior to and including the call for 300,000, Oct. 16th, 1863, was 145,100; that the State had been credited for volunteers furnished prior to Oct. 1, 1863, with 126,568 in corn ave numbers, and a balance of 4,373 on settlement with the State of Missouri, making 140,941, and leaving a balance against the State of 4,459; that the State, however, claimed to have furnished prior to that date 144,080, leaving only a balance of 1,014, and that the discrepancy in accounts between the Federal and State Governments would probably soon be placed to the credit of the State.

As a part of said report I submit a tabular statement, compiled from discriptive roll books on file in this department, showing the credits to which each county would then be entitled, providing the balance of War accounts should be allowed by the War Department, and that besides specific credits therein stated, there was 6,106 to be apportioned to the different counties in the State on account of volunteers from other States in our regiments, and volunteers from our own State whose county residences were then unknown.

I now have the honor to inform you that during my last visit to Washington all differences concerning the number of volunteers furnished prior to July 1st, 1864, were satisfactorily adjusted, and the balance of the State allowed by the War Department.

Herewith is submitted a tabular statement showing the population of each county in the State according to census of 1860; the total first and second class enrollment in each county, as taken by the Provost Marshal's department, and current to February 1, 1864; said enrollment as corrected to July 1, 1864; the quotas of this State under all calls since the commencement of the war; the credits of each county for volunteers furnished prior to July 1, 1864; and the deficits of sixty-three (63) counties, and surplus of thirty-seven (37) counties.

From this statement it will be seen that our total quotas under all calls in 1863, was 87,765; quotas under calls of 1864, 58,965, and quotas under calls of 1864, 116,960, making a grand total of quotas of 197,925, and which is 52,925 less than the first class enrollment of 1863, of all persons in the State subject to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons liable to military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five years. It will be noticed that there are no quotas mentioned for the year 1863. This is because the draft call for 1863, of which our quota was 36 700, was waived by the War Department on inquiries made of Gen. Fuller, and the call for 300,000 October 18 1863, of which our quota was 27 930 is included in the President in the call for 500 000 February 1, 1864, of which 500 were sent to the field. Our quota under the call of 300,000 March 14, 1864, was 18,038, and our quota under the call for 500,000 July 18th, 1864, with five days' grace, total calls in 1864, 1,200,000 total quotas under said calls 116,960. It will be noticed that the total credits to July 1, 1864, were 181,178, showing that our enlistments between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1 1864, (in addition to 11,928 one hundred days men not credited) is 37,062. Of this latter number 25,000 are behind, all were either killed or so desperately wounded as to be unable to walk. There were none captured who were not disabled. Featherstone's brigade suffered a loss of one-half, lacking one man. It lost, I think, six hundred and two, aggregate.

Frequent inquiries are made why the credits now given to particular counties or towns do not correspond with or exceed the number reported by the enrolling officers of 1863, as published in Senate "D" of my report of Jan. 1, 1864. The answer to this is very plain. I did not vouch for the correctness of that schedule. It was published as a return of enrolling officers, and its accuracy not indorsed. On the contrary, on page 6 of the same report it appears that the total number in service Jan. 1, 1864, was, exclusive of three regiments of three months' men, 136,440, although the return of the enrolling officers shows only 115,193 in service. Neither the returns made by enrolling officers in 1863 or since were ever consulted in assessing the number of men furnished. From necessity, they are inaccurate and unreliable, and besides, they are supposed to include all men in the service. The master rolls alone determine the number for which we are entitled to credit, and upon that three years' men are counted.

Another cause of dissatisfaction grows out of the belief that the enrollment lists are in many cases exaggerated. Every child orphanized, and thousands of names of aliens and others not liable to do military duty; and that it is proposed to draw all deficiencies in subdistricts, without regard to the deficit of the State. It is undoubtedly true that there are the names of hundreds, and perhaps thousands upon the enrollment lists, who are not liable to draft, and who, if drafted, are entitled to exemption. This is more particularly the case in large cities, where the number of the State of a large foreign population. And yet it is also true that the law has for a long time provided for the correction of these enrollments, with the view of having stricken from the list those not liable to do military duty, as well as for the purpose of causing the names of deceased persons to be taken off, who are liable to a draft, to be added. I have no doubt that a thorough revision of the enrollment lists of 1863 and the census of 1860 would give general satisfaction, although I think the injustice which would be done by drafting without such revision would be more than the quotas under all calls of 1864 are assigned, and the credits apportioned upon the same basis, and therefore the practical difference or deficit in a case where the enrollment is believed to be too large is less than I presume is generally supposed.

As no general enrollment had been ordered since the War Department until the 5th ultimo, the apportionment could not be completed and announced until the 7th of that month, or only eight days before the draft was ordered to be made. Local authorities therefore awaited notification of their situation before offering local bounties to secure enlistments. And this I think is the principal reason why so few enlistments were made during the months of July and August. I believe with a few days extension of time before the draft the balance against me would be fully raised by volunteering, but I have no expectation whatever that the total deficiency by sub-districts can be raised in that manner.

In regard to drafting in the State for more than the deficiency as such I presume all citizens agree, and although a strict construction of the law would require a draft to be made in each sub-district for the deficit without reference to the fact that other districts have an excess, it is not strange that the people of a State which for the past two years has furnished an average surplus of from 25,000 to 40,000 volunteers in excess of all calls, and which has sent to the field 182,960, and had on the first of July 36,875 of THREE YEARS' MEN to answer against its quota of 197,925 men, should consider the whole State and doubt the justice of being required to furnish 28,065 by sub-districts, when there are districts which have furnished a large excess. And I therefore submit that though the law may require each sub district to stand on its own account, yet it seems to me the Federal Government can well afford to suspend the execution of such a power and give the State a reasonable time to fill the balance of its quota by volunteering. Under all these circumstances I cannot but believe your reasonableness on this subject, heretofore made, will meet the approval of the War Department.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't Gen.

STATEMENT,
SHOWING THE POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, QUOTAS AND CREDITS, DEFICITS AND EXCESS OF EACH COUNTY IN THE STATE, JULY 1, 1864.

TABULAR

Name of Counties.	Population - 1860.	Enrollment. First and Second Class	Quotas, 1861, 1862, 1864	Gr'd'l. Cred's.	Defic's.	Exces.
Adams	41,444	9649	9,475	1,154	322	
Alexander	6,891	2,732	2,145	730	98	
Bond	9,707	1,405	1,508	974	187	611
Boone	11,970	2,599	1,649	1,079	970	291
Brown	6,919	1,111	1,060	670	199	509
Bureau	26,415	4,834	3,393	741	507	1,238
Calhoun	3,149	951	1,000	1,000	919	81
Carroll	11,747	3,109	2,179	1,179	1,179	
Cass	11,301	1,810	2,073	247	217	807
Champaign	14,503	3,773	2,615	1,615	1,615	
Christian	16,478	3,158	2,613	994	801	577
Clark	16,207	2,864	2,607	1,607	1,607	
Clay	9,250	1,900	1,644	231	179	523
Clinton	10,729	2,056	2,279	301	301	1,023
Coles	18,174	3,753	3,249	1,249	1,249	
Cook	143,947	33,471	28,963	4,008	3,461	19,508
Crawford	11,281	1,921	1,997	997	997	
Cumberland	6,358	903	1,105	105	105	
DeKalb	19,973	3,150	3,369	1,369	1,369	
DeWitt	13,914	1,804	2,412	1,412	1,412	
Douglas	7,109	1,491	1,268	196	196	14
Du Page	16,280	3,197	2,139	479	479	1,058
Edgar	16,466	3,741	2,854	1,854	1,854	
Edwards	5,979	797	799	799	799	
Effingham	7,905	1,200	1,370	370	370	
Fayette	11,142	1,909	2,060	313	314	732
Ford	1,977	1,977	1,977	10	10	706
Franklin	7,201	1,214	1,248	248	248	
Fulton	23,389	4,189	4,057	1,057	1,057	
Gallatin	8,282	1,500	1,436	436	436	
Greene	16,097	3,271	2,716	420	308	1,094
Grundy	10,873	1,794	1,884	884	884	174
Hamilton	6,289	1,107	1,090	90	90	
Hancock	20,041	4,446	3,490	814	527	1,804
Hardin	3,764	1,000	652	652	652	
Henderson	6,469	1,746	1,096	296	187	750
Henry	20,258	3,983	3,594	1,594	1,594	
Iroquois	16,668	3,183	2,891	1,891	1,891	
Jackson	9,503	1,536	1,797	284	284	1,038
Jasper	6,191	1,191	1,073	73	73	1,000
Jefferson	10,321	1,519	1,790	290	290	1,000
Jersey	11,946	1,901	2,070	335	335	735
Jo Daviess	22,917	3,976	3,976	1,976	1,976	
Johnson	9,356	1,919	1,514	302	302	1,116
Kane	30,024	6,280	4,992	642	576	1,794
Kankakee	12,925	2,253	2,241	241	241	1,000
Kendall	13,073	1,959	2,267	267	267	1,000
Knox	28,459	4,778	4,935	935	935	
Lake	15,546	2,301	2,599	519	519	1,000
La Salle	46,979	9,721	8,148	1,353	1,226	5,476
Lawrence	8,972	1,493	1,557	557	557	
Lee	17,643	3,276	3,059	459	459	1,000
Livingston	18,707	3,243	3,243	1,243	1,243	
Logan	16,347	3,271	2,870	1,870	1,870	
Macon	13,856	2,500	2,345	883	883	1,050
Macoupin	24,319	4,060	4,219	1,219	1,219	
Madison	36,669	6,951	6,356	1,356	1,356	
Marion	10,607	1,766	1,839	839	839	
Marshall	13,437	2,145	2,330	330	330	
Mason	10,209	1,529	1,770	770	770	
Massac	4,101	965	711	171	171	540
McDonough	20,611	3,321	3,576	576	576	
McHenry	20,611	3,321	3,576	1,576	1,576	
McLean	32,250	5,741	5,592	1,592	1,592	
Menard	9,977	1,608	1,715	715	715	
Mercer	10,007	2,023	1,735	735	735	
Monroe	12,215	2,067	2,117	1,117	1,117	
Montgomery	17,515	3,305	3,036	1,036	1,036	
Morgan	21,937	3,945	3,803	1,803	1,803	
Moultrie	6,264	901	1,086	86	86	
Ogle	18,997	3,773	3,293	1,293	1,293	
Peoria	38,473	6,238	6,669	1,669	1,669	
Perry	10,275	1,748	1,781	781	781	
Piatt	8,134	1,683	1,410	410	410	
Pike	27,182	3,499	4,711	1,711	1,711	
Pope	5,108	1,000	885	885	885	
Pulaski	3,804	998	659	659	659	
Putnam	5,258	1,049	911	911	911	
Randolph	16,368	2,742	2,837	837	837	
Richland	9,700	1,493	1,681	681	681	
Rock Island	20,991	4,007	3,638	1,638	1,638	
Saline	9,161	1,216	1,588	588	588	
Sangamon	36,256	6,399	6,283	1,283	1,283	
Schuyler	10,646	1,954	1,844	844	844	
Scott	5,047	1,000	1,799	504	174	669
Shelby	16,077	3,072	2,786	1,786	1,786	
Stark	9,003	1,398	1,559	559	559	
St. Clair	37,160	7,159	8,959	1,959	1,959	
Stephenson	22,138	4,505	3,836	1,836	1,836	
Tazewell	21,497	3,548	4,251	1,251	1,251	
Union	11,479	2,291	1,945	945	945	
Vermillion	19,779	3,506	3,569	1,569	1,569	
Wabash	5,232	1,000	907	907	907	
Warren	13,955	2,507	2,417	417	417	
Washington	12,725	2,241	2,202	202	202	
Wayne	13,848	1,449	1,817	1,145	1,145	672
White	12,374	1,811	1,616	1,194	1,194	778
Whiteside	19,709	3,594	3,398	1,398	1,398	
Will	32,799	6,346	5,546	1,546	1,546	
Williamson	13,097	1,493	1,620	898	898	722
Winnebago	24,427	4,063	4,293	1,293	1,293	
Woodford	10,391	2,419	2,242	273	273	1,969
	1,706,338	357,941	333,518	47,773	39,668	118,600

Longing for Peace—A Significant Article.

[From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 8.]

As the minutes of anguish seem longer than hours of pleasure so the interval of time that stretches itself between the present and the bless ed hour of peace, is beautified from the sweet and potent influences of peace appears thrice the period it really is. How many are those sufferers in the Greek fui conflict groaned forth the inquiry, how much longer will the war continue? Lifting their burdened hearts in prayer, they exclaim, How long, O Lord! How long! When will the sword be satisfied with human blood? When will the wrath of God cease to burn with a fierce flame? What terrible contest so on till the manhood of Southland has perished from the land? Till every rifle is destroyed, every child orphaned, and there is is a corpse in every house?

How strong and sad the contrast between all those pleasing things that are the fruits of peace, and the desolation, gloom, grief, disorder, wickedness, silence and wretchedness that are the direct effects of war! This is rightly accounted the chief of the rebel terrors. It is well said that that rod roars with a louder and more terrible voice than any other. It is the rod with which God scourges his people for their transgressions. Homesteads that once re-echoed with the sound of mirth and joyousness, are now silent as their stead, we b hold blackened ruins and ashes, rank weeds have taken the place of beautiful flowers, fields that once waved with golden grain are now ghastly, howling wastes, without gate or inclosure; *our meads are forsaken and plant as a garden yard*, and only an occasional foot treads the thoroughfares once gay with splendid equipages, beautiful with forms of well-dressed women, and lovely with the innocent faces of girls and boys. Occupations that ministered to the comforts and happiness of a country, and especially to the comforts of learning are closed, desolation dwells in the sanctuaries of the Most High, our young men are buried by their gray-haired parents, or with the blood of their fathers' wounds on their soldiers' humble attire, are buried in the field where they fell without pause or rite.

War contains in itself every woe and calamity mortals groan under. With it comes heartbreaking poverty, disease, death, famine, devastation, extortion, murder—crimes of every dye, woes of every shape and size. Up like a flood of pestilence it rolls up the light of His countenance upon us, and grant us peace.

The above comes with peculiar grace from the same men who at the outbreak of the war predicted that within a year grass would grow in the streets of New York, and that our ports would become by bowling solitudes.

In the same sense speak the Charleston *Mercury*, and the Richmond *Examiner*, of August 29th, which last, in the course of what the editor supposes to be the grave of public opinion of the North: "All sex, scent and feel, the near approach of peace—and peace it must be."

Three years and a half ago we refused to accede to these terms because, in the first place, we could not, in fidelity to God and what principles can the independence of a State be allowed that would not sanction the independence of a Congressional District, or county, or a township, or a family? Again: These principles being republished, the same sense of anguish seem longer than hours of pleasure so the interval of time that stretches itself between the present and the bless ed hour of peace, is beautified from the sweet and potent influences of peace appears thrice the period it really is. How many are those sufferers in the Greek fui conflict groaned forth the inquiry, how much longer will the war continue? Lifting their burdened hearts in prayer, they exclaim, How long, O Lord! How long! When will the sword be satisfied with human blood? When will the wrath of God cease to burn with a fierce flame? What terrible contest so on till the manhood of Southland has perished from the land? Till every rifle is destroyed, every child orphanized, and there is is a corpse in every house?

How strong and sad the contrast between all those pleasing things that are the fruits of peace, and the desolation, gloom, grief, disorder, wickedness, silence and wretchedness that are the direct effects of war! This is rightly accounted the chief of the rebel terrors. It is well said that that rod roars with a louder and more terrible voice than any other. It is the rod with which God scourges his people for their transgressions. Homesteads that once re-echoed with the sound of mirth and joyousness, are now silent as their stead, we b hold blackened ruins and ashes, rank weeds have taken the place of beautiful flowers, fields that once waved with golden grain are now ghastly, howling wastes, without gate or inclosure; *our meads are forsaken and plant as a garden yard*, and only an occasional foot treads the thoroughfares once gay with splendid equipages, beautiful with forms of well-dressed women, and lovely with the innocent faces of girls and boys. Occupations that ministered to the comforts and happiness of a country, and especially to the comforts of learning are closed, desolation dwells in the sanctuaries of the Most High, our young men are buried by their gray-haired parents, or with the blood of their fathers' wounds on their soldiers' humble attire, are buried in the field where they fell without pause or rite.

War contains in itself every woe and calamity mortals groan under. With it comes heartbreaking poverty, disease, death, famine, devastation, extortion, murder—crimes of every dye, woes of every shape and size. Up like a flood of pestilence it rolls up the light of His countenance upon us, and grant us peace.

The above comes with peculiar grace from the same men who at the outbreak of the war predicted that within a year grass would grow in the streets of New York, and that our ports would become by bowling solitudes.

In the same sense speak the Charleston *Mercury*, and the Richmond *Examiner*, of August 29th, which last, in the course of what the editor supposes to be the grave of public opinion of the North: "All sex, scent and feel, the near approach of peace—and peace it must be."

Three years and a half ago we refused to accede to these terms because, in the first place, we could not, in fidelity to God and what principles can the independence of a State be allowed that would not sanction the independence of a Congressional District, or county, or a township, or a family? Again: These principles being republished, the same

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

Proclamation by the Governor of South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, September 5, 1864.

To the Citizens of South Carolina:

The gallant Army of Tennessee has been reinforced by numbers to overwhelm Sherman. While the Confederate authorities of the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and the people themselves, were concentrated in the field under Hardee to defend their own soil, the Governor of Georgia, ignoring the claims of the "great military emergency and condition of the State," proposed that every man who can walk or ride should be called out for the defence of the same object.

The sacred orders provide for such organizations as the Executive is authorized to require under the law; and it is expected that every one who is liable to do military service, will be at the duty of the State in his appropriate organization.

But the force now most useful for all our military purposes is a mounted force; and that (it can only be voluntary) I conjure the lieutenancy of the State, to arm, equip and mount, at their own expenditure at once to organize. Let it be formed without reference to the limits of districts, and without reference to the number of mounted soldier as orders half his force.

By the 1st of the State, time looktar to the peaceable conduct which is now upon us, could not be a gallant body of mounted men, many of them now in the field, with their sabres and rifles, ready for service in organizing companies for mounted service. Each man must spread and equip himself, except as to a carbine, which, of the most approved kind, the St te will furnish.

The officers (to be each officer and man,) upon being re-entered with the captains of companies, also the companies, which (the horse and equipments being to each one of every person will be exempt from impressment, seizure, distress and execution.

If a regiment or district enough do not unite to form a company, let them organize with from 50 to 80, electing their officers, and some organization in another regiment or district, so as to make up a company, and the officers of companies and eight (8) non-commissioned officers, (to be chosen by lot or otherwise. Upon the organization of companies having the ranks aggregate, (including officers) of seventy-five and eight (8) non-commissioned officers, (to be chosen by lot or otherwise. Upon the organization of companies having the ranks aggregate, (including officers) of seventy-five and eight (8) non-commissioned officers, (to be chosen by lot or otherwise. Upon the organization of companies having the ran

Special Notices.

Wagner's Magnolia Balm.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

Colgate's Aromatic Cashmere Bouquet.

Colgate's Cream Balm.

Colgate's Vegetable Shaving Soap.

Colgate's Floating Bath Soap.

Colgate's Toilet Soaps.

Colgate's Glycerine Soap.

Colgate's Oriental Toilet Soap.

Colgate's Extract Soap.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

Colgate's Magnolia Balm.

Colgate's

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

THE CITY.

CITIZENS' CONVENTION.—The Citizens' Enrollment Convention will meet at No. 5 Court House, this morning at 9 o'clock. Every member is urged to be present.

WHO WANTS A RESIDENCE.—Those desiring to purchase or rent one of the best residences in one of the best localities in the city, will do well to peruse G our advertising columns.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, PRESS.—On Saturday the temperance and editorial fraternities of the "Railroad Mission School" spent a few hours very pleasantly at the groves on the Ann Pierson River. All concerned enjoyed themselves splendidly.

UNION MEETING IN ROCKS.—A grand mass meeting will be held on Tuesday next, 27th inst., in the town of Bloom, at which Hon. John Wentworth will address the people on the present crisis.

RUN.—Peter Gaspie was mixed up in the cigar makers' riot, yesterday in the TRIBUNE, a day or two ago, and arrested. He was examined at the Police Court, yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the December Court for trial.

HORSE KILLED.—A horse attached to one of the Madison street cars was severely injured yesterday while coming down the descent from the bridge on the east side. The brake broke and the car ran down on the horse, which had to be killed as soon as necessary to kill him.

HELD TO BAIL.—Elias Carpenter, whose arrest for the robbery of a watch and dress from Mrs. Cardwell we noticed in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, was examined by Justice Boyington, and held to bail in the sum of $600 to appear at the December Court for trial. In default she was committed.

THE "GRAVE-DIGGER'S" FOLLOWERS.—A vote was taken on Sunday night at the police look-up, resulting as follows: Lincoln, none; McClellan, 26; Fremont, 2; Buchanan, 1. The friends of "Little Mack" are only to be found among abolition blisters and their associates.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night the house and block of Archibald Clybourne's packing establishment was discovered to be on fire, and before the fire department could, owing to the distance, arrive, was burned to the ground. By the exertions of the firemen, the main building was saved. Loss $1,500, not covered by any insurance.

THE CORNERMAN'S PRAYER.—That rare document, purporting to have been picked up at the Democratic (?) Wigwam—a mostly published pamphlet, is now for sale at a perfect quiet corner of Lake, we understand, is having an immense sale. It is a good campaign document, and will pay for the trouble of possession.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The contractors have finished putting up the wires in the South Division, and are now busily engaged in putting them up in the North Side. The will be completed on the 1st of October, when the Fire Alarm Telegraph Company will be ready to receive the wires over the boxes and will be in operation. Occasionally an old fogy objects, but after a little talk, consents.

ANOTHER "TRAIN VOTE."—A vote was taken on Friday night on the express train from Cleveland to Columbus, Ohio, resulting as follows: Lincoln 16, McClellan 84, Fremont 4. The next day's train was taken on from the Union Depot to Chicago, and the same vote was given as follows: Lincoln 188, McClellan 39, Fremont 1. How are you "Chicago-fying?"

DISCHARGED.—Dr. A. J. Hinzins, who has established some notoriety of late, was yesterday brought up in the Police Court charged with disorderly conduct, the charge originating in his having a fisticuff with Mr. Bowen, his attempted wife, by which he forfeited his matrimonial rights to wield his fists for a legal intimacy with his wife. An examination was had, resulting in Dr. Hinzins' acquittal, and he was discharged.

ARREST OF COL. MCCHESNEY.—Col. McChesney of the 16th Illinois, has been placed in arrest under charges, which if true, reflect no credit on that gentleman. The order emanated from Gen. Fisk, commanding, and was delivered to Lieut.-Col. Commandant of this post. The Colonel is at present quite ill, but will be arrested in a few days, Kentucky, as soon as he is well enough to travel.

INQUEST.—On the 18th of August we published the particulars of an affray at the corner of Jackson and Desplaines streets, in which one Daniel Shean was shot. Shean died on the 19th, as we then would be fatal, but the man lingered until Sunday when he died. Coroner Warner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Marvin Ryan. Ryan has been lying in jail since the affair.

FIRE.—Tuesday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, the frame building in Sheldon's Block, on Clark Court, just in the rear of Hitchcock & Tucker's drug store, was burned about 15 o'clock last evening. The building contained considerable property besides three valuable horses, which were burned to death.

IT could not learn that Fremont had been nominated on the property.

SILVER WEDDING.—Quite a number of the members of the Olivet Presbyterian Church made a fruitful surprise visit to the residence of their esteemed pastor of the church, Rev. Alfred Eddy, on Saturday evening last—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reverend gentleman's ordination—and presented him and his good lady with a complete service of silver, the entire cost of which was valued at $400 or $1,000. The gift was worthily bestowed, and reflects great credit on the donors.

DESPERATE ENCAPTURE.—On Friday last, two deserters, giving their names as Lewis and Brooks, managed to escape from the Naval rendezvous of this city, by running the guard after being sworn into the service. They were, of course, subsequently captured and brought to Camp Douglas. Those being no other alternative, Captain Hoyt placed the master in the guard house, and Brooks in irons. Lewis with a mere description of the parties, in three minutes was out of sight, and in two and delivering them to Captain Hoyt again.

RECEIVERS AND CAPTURE.—A few days ago Mrs. Dickson, the wife of an estimable Canuck residing at Williamsport, C. W., and mother of two children, left her home for Chicago. She arrived and there in company with John Dickie, also a Canuck, of Williamsport, and left for Detroit. It is alleged that a scandal has been existing between the twain for some time, and that on one occasion they locked themselves in a bedroom at Lovell's Detroit House, after procuring his trunk, and refused to open the door. Mrs. Dickson, husband, hearing of the affair, came down to the latter end to get a more congenial one. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the lovers, and Officer Dyer started to go after them. Dickie was arrested in Detroit last or fall on the charge of stealing $75 in money and a watch, and was taken back to Canada. The woman was not found.

THE "GRAVE-DIGGER'S" FOLLOWERS.—A vote was taken on Sunday night at the police look-up, resulting as follows: Lincoln, none; McClellan, 26; Fremont, 2; Buchanan, 1. The friends of "Little Mack" are only to be found among abolition blisters and their associates.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night the house and block of Archibald Clybourne's packing establishment was discovered to be on fire, and before the fire department could, owing to the distance, arrive, was burned to the ground. By the exertions of the firemen, the main building was saved. Loss $1,500, not covered by any insurance.

THE CORNERMAN'S PRAYER.—That rare document, purporting to have been picked up at the Democratic (?) Wigwam—a mostly published pamphlet, is now for sale at a perfect quiet corner of Lake, we understand, is having an immense sale. It is a good campaign document, and will pay for the trouble of possession.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The contractors have finished putting up the wires in the South Division, and are now busily engaged in putting them up in the North Side. They will be completed on the 1st of October, when the Fire Alarm Telegraph Company will be ready to receive the wires over the boxes and will be in operation. Occasionally an old fogy objects, but after a little talk, consents.

ANOTHER "TRAIN VOTE."—A vote was taken on Friday night on the express train from Cleveland to Columbus, Ohio, resulting as follows: Lincoln 16, McClellan 84, Fremont 4. The next day's train was taken on from the Union Depot to Chicago, and the same vote was given as follows: Lincoln 188, McClellan 39, Fremont 1. How are you "Chicago-fying?"

DISCHARGED.—Dr. A. J. Hinzins, who has established some notoriety of late, was yesterday brought up in the Police Court charged with disorderly conduct, the charge originating in his having a fisticuff with Mr. Bowen, his attempted wife, by which he forfeited his matrimonial rights to wield his fists for a legal intimacy with his wife. An examination was had, resulting in Dr. Hinzins' acquittal, and he was discharged.

ARREST OF COL. MCCHESNEY.—Col. McChesney of the 16th Illinois, has been placed in arrest under charges, which if true, reflect no credit on that gentleman. The order emanated from Gen. Fisk, commanding, and was delivered to Lieut.-Col. Commandant of this post. The Colonel is at present quite ill, but will be arrested in a few days, Kentucky, as soon as he is well enough to travel.

INQUEST.—On the 18th of August we published the particulars of an affray at the corner of Jackson and Desplaines streets, in which one Daniel Shean was shot. Shean died on the 19th, as we then would be fatal, but the man lingered until Sunday when he died. Coroner Warner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Marvin Ryan. Ryan has been lying in jail since the affair.

FIRE.—Tuesday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, the frame building in Sheldon's Block, on Clark Court, just in the rear of Hitchcock & Tucker's drug store, was burned about 15 o'clock last evening. The building contained considerable property besides three valuable horses, which were burned to death.

IT could not learn that Fremont had been nominated on the property.

SILVER WEDDING.—Quite a number of the members of the Olivet Presbyterian Church made a fruitful surprise visit to the residence of their esteemed pastor of the church, Rev. Alfred Eddy, on Saturday evening last—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reverend gentleman's ordination—and presented him and his good lady with a complete service of silver, the entire cost of which was valued at $400 or $1,000. The gift was worthily bestowed, and reflects great credit on the donors.

DESPERATE ENCAPTURE.—On Friday last, two deserters, giving their names as Lewis and Brooks, managed to escape from the Naval rendezvous of this city, by running the guard after being sworn into the service. They were, of course, subsequently captured and brought to Camp Douglas. Those being no other alternative, Captain Hoyt placed the master in the guard house, and Brooks in irons. Lewis with a mere description of the parties, in three minutes was out of sight, and in two and delivering them to Captain Hoyt again.

RECEIVERS AND CAPTURE.—A few days ago Mrs. Dickson, the wife of an estimable Canuck residing at Williamsport, C. W., and mother of two children, left her home for Chicago. She arrived and there in company with John Dickie, also a Canuck, of Williamsport, and left for Detroit. It is alleged that a scandal has been existing between the twain for some time, and that on one occasion they locked themselves in a bedroom at Lovell's Detroit House, after procuring his trunk, and refused to open the door. Mrs. Dickson, husband, hearing of the affair, came down to the latter end to get a more congenial one. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the lovers, and Officer Dyer started to go after them. Dickie was arrested in Detroit last or fall on the charge of stealing $75 in money and a watch, and was taken back to Canada. The woman was not found.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Petition to Remove the Poor on City Hands—Report of Committee of Conference on the Poor—Substitute Broken—Motion to Throw out the Key of Prisoners and Locked the Stock and Ladder Company—Resolutions Passed, and Aldermen Walks—A Reasonable Adjourn.

The Common Council met last evening in regular session at the Council Chamber. Mr. Mayor the Mayor in the chair. Present the Aldermen Aldermen Peacock, Case, Shimp, Roberts, Sargent, Ilsley, Kuhn, Sherbert, Walsh, Wallace, Sherwin, Clark, Rafferty, Elwood, Holden, Bent, Gastfield, Stanley, Armstrong, Hatfield, Sullivan, Ellerson, O'Sullivan, Woodman.

The minutes of the preceding regular and special meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A petition from the various city horse railroads, to clear, a revenue tax in addition to their regular taxes, was received and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication from J. T. O'Sullivan, asking the passage of an order empowering the city to purchase 10,000 cords of wood and 5,000 tons of coal, to be sold to the owner of the city, during the coming winter, at cost price, was then read by the Clerk.

The Mayor stated that the Comptroller had not purchased coal for the use of the city, as it was expected that the price would be decreased.

Ald. Elwood moved that it be referred to the Mayor, Comptroller and Finance Committee, with power to act.

Carried.

From Ald. O'Sullivan, asking the passage of an order empowering the agent of these Substitute Brokers who shall take out the required license, and requiring them to properly credit the recruits obtained by them.

Ald. Walsh said the ordinance did not extend far enough, as it only reached the regular accustomed brokers. He said it was his information that many of the city police are engaged in this business, to increase their pay.

Ald. O'Sullivan said the brokers were the real trouble; he knew that over 600 men had been engaged in that business in the South Division, New York. He thought the passage of the ordinance would clean out the land-sharks in less than three days.

Ald. Bartlett thought the ordinance was somewhat imperfect, but it would remove the chief evil, he suppose it.

Ald. Sage moved that the order be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

At request, Ald. Case withdrew his motion.

Ald. Holden asked if executing in the proposed ordinance would interfere with those who brought substitutes to receive the $10 offered by the county.

Ald. O'Sullivan answered in the negative. One section especially provided that no license was to be issued by those acting under the direction of the Illinois Central Committee or the Board of Supervisors.

Ald. Holden moved the passage of the ordinance, and called for the ayes and noes. The ordinance was passed unanimously.

From Ald. O'Sullivan and Woodman, asking that the Mayor at a Comptroller proceed to the Provost Marshal at General to confer with him relative to getting the proposed consolidation of the wards, and asking that each ward be credited with its own quota. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. O'Sullivan protested against the reference. From the City Attorney, he understood that the proposition, Counsel reported that the ordinance could be passed by the Legislature of the State, and he contained asserting that the improvement is required by necessity or special classification. An ordinance drawn correctly worded in Mr. Ayer, was drawn by the Comptroller.

The ordinance was accordingly then passed.

From the consecration of the Synagogue of the Sinai Congregation, inviting the Mayor and Common Council and the gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors.

Accepted.

From Sidney Johnson, asking for a remission of his tax unjustly levied. Referred to Committee on Finance.

From Sidney Johnson, asking that the order to close his Soup House on South Canal street be rescinded.

Upon motion the petition was laid on the table.

A petition was received to erect signs at the several bridges, now without them. Laid on table.

REPORTS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

From the Corporation Council, stating that the city, according to the ordinance, had no power to compel the various railroad companies using with their tracks West Kinzie street, to keep it in order.

On motion the report was concurred in.

From the Committee on Streets, proposing an amendment to the ordinance empowering the sale of lots in regard to the formation of a public park, in the North Division.

A report was received from the Board of Public Works, recommending the passage of an ordinance recommending the following improvements in the different divisions.

That a brick sewer be made on the east side of North Ada street, between Randolph and Lake.

West of Michigan avenue, between 30th and 39th streets.

That two lamp posts be erected on West Washington Square, one on the east side and the other on the west of Clinton.

As also, in north half of block 46, in Canal Trustees' subdivision of section of town 39 west, range 14 east, be extended easterly through the property of Mr. Ogden.

That Sutor street be widened and extended from Lake street to Division street and Cyhourne avenue.

That Mather street be extended easterly 49 feet to the front line of property of Mr. Dagget.

That North avenue be extended easterly from Larrabee to North Dearborn, and that the same be widened to 66 feet.

That the alley running through lots 1 and 8 in North half of block 46, in Canal Trustees' subdivision, be widened to 16 feet and extended to Halsted street.

That no grant be passed authorizing and establishing county or parks on Michigan avenue, or west than Wabash avenue.

The various ordinances were referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys in the respective Divisions.

The Mayor then left the Chair, and called Ald. Woodman to preside.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Finance report in favor of Michael Hartnett's petition, was concurred.

The same Committee report adversely regarding the petition of P. Hartman. Concurred in.

The same Committee on the petition of the petition of A. J. Brown, for refunding taxes illegally assessed. Ald. Holden called for the ayes and nays.

The report was received unanimously.

The same Committee report favorably in relation to the petition of Dr. J. A. Hahn, for the appropriation of money, amounting to $30, for the purchase of a bronze bust of Washington, and ordered in order to that effect.

The report was passed—Ayes 37; Noes, 3.

The Committee on Fire and Water report favorably in relation to the petition of pipemen of the city of Fire Companies, asking for a raise in pay, also favorably in relation to a similar petition from the Chief Engineer and Assistants. They recommend the passage of an order increasing the salary of the latter from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum, and the former by assessing and house belonging to Durham, the entire cost of repaired to Niagara Falls, whence they crossed over into Canada, and returned to Chicago by packet to several cities ordering their sweet, and Saturday night they were on board and now safe in "dear old Chicago," as General Fuller stated. Terse was made long over the heads of the American Consul, owner of the boat, and Mr. Durham, for bravery, and the chief for scullery.

ANOTHER STRAW: LOUDER THAN WORDS.—We learn that Jonathan Burr, Esq., has handed $100 to the N. S. Sanitary Commission to-day, to mail last his high appreciation of the efficient and humane made by that organization to keep its treasury so well filled that it is better able to do its work. The one day's are are in our, income, or revenue sufficient to make the Commission more independent, all the departments of business more especially organizing. No man or woman of humanity or loyalty can refuse to contribute to the aid of the sick belonging at the soldier's sanitarium, to send comforts and delicacies to those who have secured them by long suffering and patience, and to the wounded, started, Merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, and all the professions, and the whole *great part of the world* to our brave defenders, feel, by attempt to do so, and we are at work, and giving something as each mail prepared to send.

TRAIN VOTE.—On Sunday, a vote on the choice for the next President was taken, by the Misses. Geo. S. Chester and Charlie Williams, on the Illinois Central Express train running into this city. Like all other similar votes, it resulted in favor of the successful man in the coming election. Out of ten votes on board the train, Lincoln received seven, with positive, the vote stood as follows: Lincoln, 7; McClellan, 3. The majority of Mr. Lincoln, 4. Undecided, 28. THE majority of Mr. Lincoln, 4. Out of 31 of 201 votes; Lincoln's majority over McClellan, 4.

Previous to the vote being taken, the Copperheads on board, consisting of the certain majority it would give for General, and on being asked as far as to be—it that the soldiers on the train would give a vote for the Chicago Convention, to be held in Chicago, on the 29th of August, a gentleman present—offered to buy all the votes that were cast for McClellan—to treat every car or a majority among the representatives present at any State; but his offer was not accepted.

THE DRAFT.—REDUCTION OF THE QUOTA.—A telegram was received yesterday morning from a member of the Union Committee at Springfield, stating that our quota, after deducting 1,000 per cent allowed by the enactments at Washington, would be reduced to 1,000 men. This is a reduction of nearly one-half. The enlistments since that time have reduced the number of the quota, so having some 1,000 to be raised to fill the quota.

FOURTH MARSHAL JAMES.—In awaiting orders from Washington before proceeding to enforce the draft. This order may be attributed to the enlistments of the Board of Supervisors' Committee, who have called upon to Washington a few days ago (a copy of the telegram appeared in the TRIBUNE yesterday) for a strong pull and determined effort on the part of the people will the draft. The men are to be promptly raised. The boys at the front look to it for the means to fill their decimated ranks, and the energy therefore has not time to be lost, and it is not necessary in a very short time, the draft will be instantly be inserted to.

FOREST COURT.—The docket this morning contained nine cases, of which the following are the most important:

Patrick Kinsella, a drunken brute of the first water, was fined $10 and costs. This was his second offense, and the Judge accordingly doubled it.

Charles Fellows was arraigned upon a charge of rioting. It was charged that he did on board the steamer Sultana, on the 16th inst., beat Orson Hall, a colored man, for refreshments. Mr. Hall not to was on necessary manner of the affair, but he was a passenger on the steamer, and appeared to possess a fair notice of the affairs on board. Mr. Fellows, upon cross-examination, admitted that he struck Hall, but claimed that he was drunk at the time, and that on one occasion he was insulted by Hall. Mr. Fellows is a member of Lincoln Post, and by refusing his bail, he was remanded to jail.

Alfred Bell, a boy of 14 years, was charged with stealing a watch and dress from Mrs. Cardwell on the 15th inst. The boy was arrested by Officer Dyer, and the property found in his possession. He was fined $10 and costs.

THE "GRAVE-DIGGER'S" FOLLOWERS.—A vote was taken on Sunday night at the police look-up, resulting as follows: Lincoln, none; McClellan, 26; Fremont, 2; Buchanan, 1. The friends of "Little Mack" are only to be found among abolition blisters and their associates.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night the house and block of Archibald Clybourne's packing establishment was discovered to be on fire, and before the fire department could, owing to the distance, arrive, was burned to the ground. By the exertions of the firemen, the main building was saved. Loss $1,500, not covered by any insurance.

THE CORNERMAN'S PRAYER.—That rare document, purporting to have been picked up at the Democratic (?) Wigwam—a mostly published pamphlet, is now for sale at a perfect quiet corner of Lake, we understand, is having an immense sale. It is a good campaign document, and will pay for the trouble of possession.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The contractors have finished putting up the wires in the South Division, and are now busily engaged in putting them up in the North Side. They will be completed on the 1st of October, when the Fire Alarm Telegraph Company will be ready to receive the wires over the boxes and will be in operation. Occasionally an old fogy objects, but after a little talk, consents.

ANOTHER "TRAIN VOTE."—A vote was taken on Friday night on the express train from Cleveland to Columbus, Ohio, resulting as follows: Lincoln 16, McClellan 84, Fremont 4. The next day's train was taken on from the Union Depot to Chicago, and the same vote was given as follows: Lincoln 188, McClellan 39, Fremont 1. How are you "Chicago-fying?"

DISCHARGED.—Dr. A. J. Hinzins, who has established some notoriety of late, was yesterday brought up in the Police Court charged with disorderly conduct, the charge originating in his having a fisticuff with Mr. Bowen, his attempted wife, by which he forfeited his matrimonial rights to wield his fists for a legal intimacy with his wife. An examination was had, resulting in Dr. Hinzins' acquittal, and he was discharged.

ARREST OF COL. MCCHESNEY.—Col. McChesney of the 16th Illinois, has been placed in arrest under charges, which if true, reflect no credit on that gentleman. The order emanated from Gen. Fisk, commanding, and was delivered to Lieut.-Col. Commandant of this post. The Colonel is at present quite ill, but will be arrested in a few days, Kentucky, as soon as he is well enough to travel.

INQUEST.—On the 18th of August we published the particulars of an affray at the corner of Jackson and Desplaines streets, in which one Daniel Shean was shot. Shean died on the 19th, as we then would be fatal, but the man lingered until Sunday when he died. Coroner Warner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Marvin Ryan. Ryan has been lying in jail since the affair.

FIRE.—Tuesday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, the frame building in Sheldon's Block, on Clark Court, just in the rear of Hitchcock & Tucker's drug store, was burned about 15 o'clock last evening. The building contained considerable property besides three valuable horses, which were burned to death.

IT could not learn that Fremont had been nominated on the property.

SILVER WEDDING.—Quite a number of the members of the Olivet Presbyterian Church made a fruitful surprise visit to the residence of their esteemed pastor of the church, Rev. Alfred Eddy, on Saturday evening last—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reverend gentleman's ordination—and presented him and his good lady with a complete service of silver, the entire cost of which was valued at $400 or $1,000. The gift was worthily bestowed, and reflects great credit on the donors.

DESPERATE ENCAPTURE.—On Friday last, two deserters, giving their names as Lewis and Brooks, managed to escape from the Naval rendezvous of this city, by running the guard after being sworn into the service. They were, of course, subsequently captured and brought to Camp Douglas. Those being no other alternative, Captain Hoyt placed the master in the guard house, and Brooks in irons. Lewis with a mere description of the parties, in three minutes was out of sight, and in two and delivering them to Captain Hoyt again.

RECEIVERS AND CAPTURE.—A few days ago Mrs. Dickson, the wife of an estimable Canuck residing at Williamsport, C. W., and mother of two children, left her home for Chicago. She arrived and there in company with John Dickie, also a Canuck, of Williamsport, and left for Detroit. It is alleged that a scandal has been existing between the twain for some time, and that on one occasion they locked themselves in a bedroom at Lovell's Detroit House, after procuring his trunk, and refused to open the door. Mrs. Dickson, husband, hearing of the affair, came down to the latter end to get a more congenial one. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the lovers, and Officer Dyer started to go after them. Dickie was arrested in Detroit last or fall on the charge of stealing $75 in money and a watch, and was taken back to Canada. The woman was not found.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

An Unyielding Gun Shot in the Holocaust Concert Hall.

Elsewhere we publish the account of the inquest held on the body of one Sheas, who died on Saturday from the effect of a shot received some days and weeks ago. A few days since we chronicled the shooting of Police officer Hickey by a New York powder, and we are compelled once again to chronicle the gunshot of another policeman. The melancholy recurrence of which has already given our city an infamous notoriety.

Last evening about 9 o'clock the pandemonium of rivalry, filthy phase of simonomity known as "Holocaust," better known by the name of Apollo Hall, was startled by the report of a pistol. The infuriated cries who rose the hour singing, the shrieks of the frightened women rushed and the audience rushed pell mell from the auditorium in the bar room in front to learn the cause. The bar room at this hour was crowded, and a great panic ensued. At length the cause was learned. Officer Ryan had been shot in the abdomen, and was lying on the floor, suffering excruciating pain.

A few moments previous, George Casey, made on one of the arrests by the police force of this city and Buffalo, stepped in to get a drink along with some friends, and while standing at the bar an altercation sprung up between him and George Eaton, the bar keeper of the den. Words waxed high between the parties, when Eaton drew a pistol at Casey and fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of the unfortunate man. He was as soon as possible taken to the office of Dr. Sachse, who dressed his wound, and did all that was possible for the relief of the sufferer. He died at an early hour in the Hatch House. While in the doctor's office, Casey made no statement relative to the affray, and would not even give the name of the would-be assassin, who has immediately left after the shooting, and up to the hour of going to press had not been found.

AMUSEMENTS

MCVICKER'S.—The ever popular drama, "The Octoroon," was last night presented at McVicker's to a large and delighted audience. The plot of the play is intricate, exciting and pleasing, from the opening scene to the closing tableau, and the scenic effects are among the greatest that have ever been seen by a Chicago audience. "The Octoroon" is truly a sensation drama, and is destined to a long run. The MUSETTE of this popular novel, "The Duke's Motto," is still played to the delight of crowded houses, and will be continued for the gratification of the interest, and enthusiasm which first greeted this popular piece, and the excellence of its rendering is sure to maintain its reputation.

VARIETIES.—Last evening Mr. Chadwick, the energetic and liberal proprietor of the Varieties, gave the first of the series of benefits to the draft men. The house was crowded, and the entertainment was fully appreciated by the audience.

DAN RICE'S SHOW.—Dan Rice's "Great Show" opened in this city yesterday, and was attended by a goodly throng of people. In the evening the show was more interesting. Dan has a good thing now and he's bound to "show it." His horses have lost none of their peculiar quirks, and his "bits" are admirable. The performances of the educated mules are pleasing and wonderful. The show continues during the week.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—TENTH ANNUAL SESSION.—The tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of Illinois, commences in this city to-day at 10 a. m.

This Order has a membership of over 90,000 in the State, and about 600 working Lodges. Some 300 delegates are expected and as many visitors. Among the arrivals last evening were Rev. L. C. Barr, of Galesburg, Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Chicago; Rev. Leonard Smith, of Williamsville; J. V. Van Dorn, and others, of Quincy.

The Lodges in this city will be very prosperous and the receipts larger than ever before. The Grand Lodge will have headquarters at the Sherman House, and the Grand Lodge commences this morning at Metropolitan Hall, which has been secured for the session, which will continue for two days or more. We would endeavor to give a synopsis of the proceedings.

SOLDIER'S FARE AT BURLINGTON, IOWA.—Rev. W. T. Beard and Miss Putnam, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, (also of the firm of C. E. Olmsted & Co., of this city) are in our city to solicit contributions for the Soldier's Fair—to be held at Burlington on the 5th inst.

A purely proposition of this trade comes from that portion of the entire State, and after bringing the Northern Iowa Fair at Dubuque, and the Middle Mississippi Fair at Rock Island, the fair at Burlington incurs a liberal donation and send them on to Burlington. The best articles sent in will visit our Board of Trade to-day, and then call upon our merchants and manufacturers. The Iowa fair will be held on the 5th inst., and we hope all articles contributed to this will be exhibited at both, and then sold and the proceeds given to our brave boys.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Give the Poor Employment.—Any parties desiring to secure assistance in house cleaning, washing or plain sewing, can do so by applying at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Mass Meeting of the Journeymen Shoemakers.—All the Journeymen Shoemakers are respectfully invited to attend a general meeting, for the purpose of meetings for the preparation for a strike.

WM. O. H. JACKET, President.

Rally, Wide-Awakes Rally!—At Lincoln Hall, corner of Lake and Franklin streets.—The meeting of the "Wide-Awake" Hook and Ladder Company will meet at Lincoln Hall on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of the President.

J. C. RICHARDS, President.

SEVENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union voters of the Seventh ward will be held at the house of Charles Fenn, corner Twelfth and Union streets, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst. By order of the

Notice.—All persons wishing to attend J. A. Marshall's great lecture, at 50 Lake street, tomorrow, late in the South Division, must be on hand promptly, at the corner of Halsted and Sixth streets, to-day, at 2 p. m. Passage free.

sept20-4001-1t

Chicago Historical Society.—This Society's first regular meeting after the Summer's recess, will be held at its rooms at three o'clock this afternoon.

CURE OF CATARRH, THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES.

The New System of Cure—Special Notice.

The remarkable success which has attended the practice of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, (of the Chicago Thorough and Lane Institute, McCormick's building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, in the *speedy and radical cure* of catarrh, throat diseases, bronchitis, and cerebo-spinal or consumption, is well known to the people of this section, and his "hits" are admirable. The performances of the educated mules are pleasing and wonderful. The show continues during the week.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—TENTH ANNUAL SESSION.—The tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of Illinois, commences in this city to-day at 10 a. m.

This Order has a membership of over 90,000 in the State, and about 600 working Lodges. Some 300 delegates are expected and as many visitors. Among the arrivals last evening were Rev. L. C. Barr, of Galesburg, Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Chicago; Rev. Leonard Smith, of Williamsville; J. V. Van Dorn, and others, of Quincy.

The Lodges in this city will be very prosperous and the receipts larger than ever before. The Grand Lodge will have headquarters at the Sherman House, and the Grand Lodge commences this morning at Metropolitan Hall, which has been secured for the session, which will continue for two days or more. We would endeavor to give a synopsis of the proceedings.

SOLDIER'S FARE AT BURLINGTON, IOWA.—Rev. W. T. Beard and Miss Putnam, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, (also of the firm of C. E. Olmsted & Co., of this city) are in our city to solicit contributions for the Soldier's Fair—to be held at Burlington on the 5th inst.

A purely proposition of this trade comes from that portion of the entire State, and after bringing the Northern Iowa Fair at Dubuque, and the Middle Mississippi Fair at Rock Island, the fair at Burlington incurs a liberal donation and send them on to Burlington. The best articles sent in will visit our Board of Trade to-day, and then call upon our merchants and manufacturers. The Iowa fair will be held on the 5th inst., and we hope all articles contributed to this will be exhibited at both, and then sold and the proceeds given to our brave boys.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Give the Poor Employment.—Any parties desiring to secure assistance in house cleaning, washing or plain sewing, can do so by applying at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Mass Meeting of the Journeymen Shoemakers.—All the Journeymen Shoemakers are respectfully invited to attend a general meeting, for the purpose of meetings for the preparation for a strike.

WM. O. H. JACKET, President.

Rally, Wide-Awakes Rally!—At Lincoln Hall, corner of Lake and Franklin streets.—The meeting of the "Wide-Awake" Hook and Ladder Company will meet at Lincoln Hall on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of the President.

J. C. RICHARDS, President.

SEVENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union voters of the Seventh ward will be held at the house of Charles Fenn, corner Twelfth and Union streets, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst. By order of the

Notice.—All persons wishing to attend J. A. Marshall's great lecture, at 50 Lake street, tomorrow, late in the South Division, must be on hand promptly, at the corner of Halsted and Sixth streets, to-day, at 2 p. m. Passage free.

sept20-4001-1t

Chicago Historical Society.—This Society's first regular meeting after the Summer's recess, will be held at its rooms at three o'clock this afternoon.

CURE OF CATARRH, THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES.

The New System of Cure—Special Notice.

The remarkable success which has attended the practice of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, (of the Chicago Thorough and Lane Institute, McCormick's building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, in the *speedy and radical cure* of catarrh, throat diseases, bronchitis, and cerebo-spinal or consumption, is well known to the people of this section, and his "hits" are admirable. The performances of the educated mules are pleasing and wonderful. The show continues during the week.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Return of the Military Forces from Operations against Mobile—New and Important Expedition Organizing in and at Sherman.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The military forces are returning from before Mobile. All but three days which the small force which will be left for the protection of Mobile could scarcely be called a campaign. Gen. Granger has been hoped for at first. As much as 4,000 men and 500 of the troops have already come back, and the rest will follow immediately